

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Military Activities

1. [ ] Chinese Communist sentries were posted on all highway bridges of any length in Fukien. The bridges themselves were camouflaged with trees. The camouflage was changed every several days. 25X1
2. Military jeeps occasionally were seen being driven over the Wu Li Hsi (0063/6849/6007) Bridge in Anhai (N 24-42, E 118-28) on the highway leading from Hsi't'a (6007/1044) Anhai to Shuit'ou (N 24-24, E 118-18). This bridge was to be widened to allow for the passage of large military vehicles, according to official announcement.
3. Chinese Communist troops and equipment were stationed in all villages along the Fukien coast.<sup>1</sup> All billet villages were placed under curfew at 2300 hours, civilians not being allowed out after that hour. When the troops moved into a village, they never stayed in any of the temples or in the ancestral hall. They always occupied the civilian residences and forced the civilians to double-up in other rooms. There was no way to identify units or ranks of individuals. In most cases, however, officers and platoon leaders were allowed long hair; but soldiers below the rank of platoon leader had short hair. The quality of the officers' uniforms, too, was better than those of enlisted men. A battalion of troops was stationed in Hsiatien (0007/1648) village, Shuit'ou, and one company at T'ingp'ien (1656/6708) village, Shuit'ou. Many of the wives of the overseas Chinese who live in T'ingp'ien village either married or had affairs with the soldiers stationed there.
4. Most of the Chinese Communist troops were armed with a type of rifle called the Chu Te (2612/1795) rifle produced by the Chu Te armory. This rifle is capable of firing five rounds automatically. 25X1  
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5. A Chinese Communist soldier could be discharged under one of the following conditions: (a) because of his job specialty - Chuan Yeh (6567/2814); (b) because of ill health - Chuan Chien (6567/0256); and (c) because of total disability - Chuan T'ui (6567/6622). If a soldier were discharged for reasons

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of total disability, mental unfitness, physical disability, over-age, or illiteracy, he would be sent back to his native place. If a soldier who was in poor health but who had a needed job specialty were discharged, he would be allowed to go home for a rest and would be called back after he had recovered his health. If he were over-age or if his time in the army were up, he would be sent home to produce or to be assigned to a job where he could supervise other civilians or train recruits.

6. [ ] approximately 120 Soviet-manufactured 10-wheel trucks loaded with gasoline were being driven westward from Changchou (N 24-30, E 117-40).

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#### Highway Information

7. The highway that formerly ran from Ch'uanchou (N 24-50, E 118-36) to Shihshih (N 24-44, E 118-38) was open for traffic only to Ch'ingyang (N 24-48, E 118-35). The section from Ch'inyang to Shihshih had been closed because of the Chuanchou airfield, although there was a detour that led from Yutien (0151/1648) to Shihshih.
8. A new highway had been constructed from Anhui to Kuanch'iao (N 24-48, E 118-26) and Nanan (N 24-58, E 118-32). The former highway leading from Anhui to Ch'iwei (3305/1442) was open for traffic only up to Kuanch'iao.
9. Military vehicular traffic moved mostly at night in Fukien. This was particularly so in the case of the Fuch'uanhsia (4395/3123/0633) highway - the Foochow-Ch'uanchou-Amoy highway. Military traffic on this highway at night was extremely heavy.

#### New Construction

10. Work had begun on the Ying Hsia (7751/0633) Railroad, which will run from Yingt'an (N28-16, E 117-10) in Kiangsi Province to Amoy. Construction work had begun on the section running from Yingt'an to Nanp'ing (N 26-38, E 118-10) in northern Fukien. The authorities announced that the railroad would be fully completed in three years. The railroad will extend from Yingt'an to Nanp'ing; from Nanp'ing to Foochow; and from Foochow to Amoy. No discrimination was made with regard to the sex or the marital status of workers who were willing to work on this project. They had to sign up, however, for three years of service. The workers were screened to determine that they had a satisfactory political background. Their family backgrounds were investigated, and they were tested both physically and mentally.
11. A dam and hydroelectric plant were to be constructed at Chiuch'i (0046/3305) Nanan, Fukien. This dam was to have three gates made of lead.<sup>3</sup> Five carloads of lead already have been shipped to that location for use on the project. This project will, when completed, irrigate the areas of Neik'eng (0355/0977) Shant'ou, (1472/7333) and Kanshih (2674/1579) villages, all of which are in Chinchiang.

#### Civilian Conditions

12. With the exception of the very small villages, all villages in Fukien<sup>2</sup> had been required to dig air-raid shelters. Most of the shelters had been completed.
13. There was a sugar refinery in Ch'uanchou. A sugar producer was permitted to keep only one and one-half catties of sugar per person per year. The remainder had to be sold to the government-owned sugar-cane purchasing station at 12.50 yuan per hundred catties. After the sugar had been refined, the government sold it at 22.50 yuan per hundred catties.

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14. The entire catch of fishermen living along the Fukien coast had to be sold to the government-owned, seafood-purchase station. These stations were located in Anhai, Tungshih (2639/4359), Shuitou, Ch'uanchou, Ch'ungwu (N 24-54, E 118-56), Yak'ou (N 24-40, E 118-38), and other places along the coast.
15. Chinese farmers in the Ch'uanchou area were living on a diet of Jen Ping (0088/7398).<sup>4</sup> This diet caused sickness both to children and to adults. Many children died from the diet.
16. About 80 persons per day applied to the Chinchiang Hsien government for permission to leave for Hong Kong or abroad. Most applications were rejected. Ninety per cent of the civilians in the area were anxious for the Nationalists to retake the mainland.<sup>5</sup>
17. Chiaowei (6037/1442) and Changchou were hard hit by the floods during the three-day period from 31 August to 2 September 1955. The floods washed away much of the rice and other grain in these areas.

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Comments

3. Steel, not lead, is probably meant.
4. This is believed to be the residue left when peanuts are pressed for their oil content.
5. Comment. The basis for this figure was not given, and it appears to be exaggerated.

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